

Hyaliodinae, New Subfamily of Miridae (Hemiptera).

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The genus *Hyaliodes* Reuter (1876) represents a very distinctive type which has heretofore reposed in the Macrolopharia of Reuter (1910), and Dicyphinae in the Catalogue of Hemiptera by Van Duzee (1917). When the writer (1918) first published a subfamily key to Miridae it was not found practical to key out *Hyaliodes* in the same couplet with the Dicyphinae. The same was true as published in the "Hemiptera of Connecticut" (1923) and again, more recently, in "The Plant Bugs, or Miridae, of Illinois (1941). All along I have felt that *Hyaliodes* should stand as the type of a new subfamily but have delayed action until more study could be made of related genera of the Neotropical region.

Subfamily Hyaliodinae may be keyed out as was done with the type genus, *Hyaliodes* Reuter, in the keys referred to above. Distinctive characters for the group may be stated as follows: claws sharply bent near base, a prominent tooth on inner angle of base; arolia bristle-like, pseudarolia absent (see fig. 23, Knight, 1941). Hemelytra strongly translucent, embolium expanded, usually with thin sharp edge. Head projecting horizontally but with anterior portion before eyes sharply vertical in position. Subfamily Hyaliodinae is thus far recognized only from the Neotropical and Nearctic regions and includes the genera here listed. *Hyaliodes* Reuter (1876); five genera described by Distant (1884), namely *Annona*, *Antias*, *Neocarnus*, *Paracarnus*, and *Trygo*; also *Auchus* Distant (1893).

Among material collected in Ecuador by Dr. S. W. Frost, I find an apparently undescribed genus which is referable to the Hyaliodinae.

Hyaliodocoris new genus.

Allied to *Annona* Distant and *Hyaliodes* Reuter, but distinguished by the greatly narrowed anterior portion of prothorax, the much narrowed and confluent calli, and by the sharply con-

stricted collum immediately behind the eyes; basal carina fine yet distinct, collar flat, set off by a sharp, punctate stricture. Eyes large, set close to the base of head, posterior margins nearly transverse and in line with basal carina; vertex sloping forward, the frons sloping abruptly to base of tylus. First antennal segment in length not equal to width of head across eyes, length of segment II more than twice the length of segment I. Scutellum smooth, distinctly convex but not conical. Hemelytra translucent, embolium moderately expanded, reflexed sharply upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, embolar margins nearly parallel in position. Arolia bristle-like, pseudarolia absent, claws toothed at base and sharply angled, nearly as in *Hyaliodes*. Genital segment more like *Hyaliodes* than *Annona*, the anal tube projecting well to the rear, not unlike the exhaust pipe of the modern automobile. *Genotype*: *Hyaliodocoris frosti* n. sp.

Hyaliodes frosti n. sp.

Hemelytra translucent, clavus black but with a clear spot each side by apex of scutellum; a transverse mark across tip of clavus, one bordering base of cuneus, and cubital vein, black.

♂. Length 4.7 mm., width 1.6 mm. Head: width, .75 mm., vertex .30 mm.; basal carina fine yet distinct, eyes prominent, set close to base of head, posterior margins nearly transverse and in line with basal carina, collum moderately exposed; frons sloping sharply to base of tylus; dark brown to black, polished. Rostrum, length 1.43 mm., reaching to middle of hind coxae, yellowish. Antennae: segment I, length .60 mm., slender, brownish black; II, 1.47 mm., cylindrical, slightly more slender than I, black, clothed with prominent pale hairs; III, 1.08 mm., slender, black; IV, .40 mm., slender, black.

Pronotum: length .86 mm., width at base 1.21 mm., narrowed apically, anterior angles scarcely distinct; collar flat, width .43 mm., set off by a distinct punctate stricture. Disk strongly convex, impressed near basal angles, coarsely and rather closely punctate; calli narrowed, transversely confluent, convex, polished, delimited behind by punctures; lateral margins scarcely

distinct, rounded over to the punctate propleura; brownish black, collar and median area of disk yellowish, basal margin pallid. Scutellum strongly convex, impunctate, black, shining.

Hemelytra translucent, minutely punctate, sparsely clothed with suberect, pallid pubescence, hairs longer on clavus; clavus black, a clear spot each side by tip of scutellum; clear translucent, a transverse mark across tip of clavus and extending to middle of corium, anal ridge and basal area of membrane, a mark at tip of corium bordering cuneal fracture, and cubital vein in membrane, dark fuscous to black; cuneus and membrane clear. Legs pale to yellowish, apical half of femora more dusky brown. Sternum, pleura and venter brownish black, ostiolar peritreme pallid.

Holotype: ♂ November 20, 1937, Baños, ECUADOR (S. W. Frost); author's collection. *Paratypes*: ♂ Nov. 17, 3 ♂ Nov. 19, 1937, Baños, Ecuador (S. W. Frost). Named in honor of the collector, Dr. S. W. Frost, who kindly presented the author with this and a few other species of Miridae.

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